Critical Care Nursing Suite Tutorial: Online

This tutorial will teach you how to utilize every aspect of PEPID Critical Care Nursing Suite and is organized by the tool bar at the top of the online application. At the end, you will find a quiz, which will prepare you to quickly and efficiently navigate through PEPID RN CC.

The Table of Contents (TOC) icon allows you to see all that is offered on your PEPID Critical Care Nursing Suite. With the Table of Contents, you select from a thematic listing of topics as shown below:

- How to Use PEPID
- What’s New
- Critical Care Nursing
- General Nursing
- System & Specialty Nursing
- Illustrations
- Drug Database
- Interactions Generator
- Medical Calculators
- Lab Manual
- Warning

The Back icon takes you to the previous screen. The Back icon can always be found in the tool bar at the top of the screen. If you click a link to view a subtopic, you can use the Back icon to return to the same place on the previous screen.

If you have scrolled down the page on any topic, the Top icon will direct you to the top of that page.
The home icon takes you to the PEPID index, which is essentially your search tool for PEPID. The index icon allows you search for anything within our content, whether it’s a disease, drug name, medical calculator, lab or procedure.

To Use:

1. Click the Home Index icon in the navigation bar.
2. Type in the letters of the topic you want to search, like Vtach, for example. Vtach uses every feature of PEPID.
3. Tap Vtach in the listing menu.
4. From the Ventricular Tachycardia (Vtach) page, you can click on the Quicklinks Menu icon to view related topics, including Diagnosis and Pathophysiology. Tap –CLOSE- to return.
5. From the Vtach page, you can click on the Camera icon to view Monomorphic and Polymorphic rates. Click the Back icon to return.
6. On the Vtach page, use the right scroll bar to go down the page. Click vagal maneuvers to view more details. You will see these glossary links throughout the application. Click the Back icon to return.
7. Continue to scroll down the Vtach page, and you will come across relevant calculators. You can click on the Qt int to view the QT Interval Correction equation, or you can click the Medical Calculator on the screen next to the Qt int link to actually use the calculator. Click the Back icon to return.
8. Continue to scroll down the Vtach page, and click on the Amiodarone link. From the quicklinks menu, you can view dosing, kinetics, IV info, overdose management, etc. Scroll down and tap on any of the IV Drip Rate icons to use the calculator.

Notes:

- The fastest way to find any topic
- Links directly to the index
- Use keypad or graffiti area to enter first few letters
- Tap entry to select from alphabetical keywords list
- Use scrollbar to navigate complete list
- Alphabetical index is colorized for distinction between keywords
- Drug topics are blue
- Tables of contents are bolded
- Chapter headings are bolded and capitalized
- To go to the Table of Contents, find it in the top listing, or enter either “TOC” or a period (.) in graffiti area
**Laboratory Manual**

PEPID’s lab manual provides critical values and normal ranges for common lab tests. The {Lab Test TOC} link located top right, links you to a thematic arrangement of lab tests.

- Lists conditions and medications associated with atypical levels of measured factors
- Contains links to related medical calculators and lab tests

**Medical Calculators**

The medical calculator icon allows you to view the alphabetically organized medical calculator index and links you to the medical calculator table of contents. The {Medical Calculator TOC} link located top right, links you to a thematic arrangement of calculators.

**To Use:**
1. Click the medical calculator icon in the menu bar.
2. Click on the first letter of the desired calculator.
3. Select the underlined text to view equation for specified calculation.
4. Click on the medical calculator on the screen.
5. Input data using your keyboard.
6. Click on the Results button to view the answer.

**Example:** Calculate the Body Mass Index of a 5’7” female weighing 150 lbs.

**Result:** 23.525 kg/sq.m. It also tells you that the normal range is 23-27 kg/sq.m.
**Quick Reference**

The Quick Reference icon is the best way to view abbreviations list, glossary, procedures, illustrations, etc.

With the Quick Reference you can view a thematic listing of the following topics:

1. How To Use PEPID
2. What's New in PEPID v.10.0
3. Table of Contents
4. Abbreviations
5. Glossary/Eponyms
6. Normal Lab Values
7. Stedman’s Dictionary
8. Procedures
9. Illustrations
10. Why PEPID
11. Authors

**Drug Interactions Generator**

The drug interactions generator icon allows you to select up to 50 different drugs, herbals, OTCs and supplements and cross reference their interactions. The drug interactions generator will appear in the right column.
To Use:
1. Select the drug interaction icon in the tool bar.
2. In the right column, click “Dig Tool.”
3. Use your keyboard to enter the first three letters of a drug.
4. Click individual selections (up to 50 drugs, herbals or foods).
5. Click the Done button after all selections are made. If you need to remove any of the selections, click the box in front of the drug.
6. Click the Interactions Button. The drug interactions generator checks interactions between each subject drug and all of the other drugs you have selected. Non-subject drugs are not compared against each other.

Notes:
- Numbers represent severity of interaction: 1 = low, 5 = high
- Interactions are listed by decreasing severity
- When there are multiple interactions between two drugs, the strongest in severity will be in **bold**
- Other interactions of same group listed in regular type
- ↑ Indicates drug level or effect of the following drug will be increased
- ↓ Indicates drug level or effect of the following drug will be decreased
- ↑ ↓ Indicates drug level or effect of the following drug will be either increased or decreased
- ATC: anticoagulation
- Click any underlined text for more information

Example:
Cross reference the following drugs: Amiodarone, Biaxin, Coumadin, and Ginger. Pepid found seven drug interactions. Click on interaction to view details. Three results are listed below:
- 5- ↑ QT: Amiodarone, Biaxin-Both increases QT’s, never use combination
- 3- ↑ Amiodarone, Coumadin-Amiodarone increases levels and effects of Coumadin. Possible serious or life-threatening interaction
- 3- ↑ Coumadin, Ginger-Both are anticoagulants-Potential danger
Acute Care Reference

The Acute Care Reference provides links to immediate life saving protocols: BLS, ACLS, ATLS, PALS, RSI, procedures, algorithms, quick drugs and drips, etc. The (TOC) Table of Contents Link located top right, links you to a broader range of topics.

With the Acute Care Reference you select topics from a thematic listing as shown below:

1. Life Support
2. Airway Support
3. Acute Care Procedures
4. Medical Status
5. Shock Types
6. Other
7. Authors

Notes

The notes icon allows you to create, edit, and delete notes. Once a note is created, anytime a subject that has a note is searched for, there will be an alert in the Quicklinks Menu in the right column.

To Use:

1. From the Acute Care Reference, under Shock Types, select Cardiogenic Shock.
2. Click the Notes icon to add a note.
3. In the right column, click Add New Note.
4. Enter a title in the space provided.
5. Type in the note in the space provided.
6. Click the Save Note button.

Note:
The next time you search for the Cardiogenic Shock topic, there will be a line in the right column that reads, “You have personal notes for this page. Click here to view them.”
The Quicklinks Menu brings up any subtopics in the right hand column. If you click on any of the subtopics in the Quicklinks Menu it will bring you to that subject in the middle column. The Quicklinks Menu will appear only when subtopics are available.

The Quicklinks Menu allows you to:
- Access subtopic navigation menu when applicable
- Display Quicklink menu in the right column
- Select from list to link directly to subtopic

The camera icon takes you to all related images, including original high-resolution color illustrations that are great for patient education or personal reference. Our illustration include clinical anatomy, rhythm strips, procedures, environmental, toxicologic and diseases and disorders.

The IV Drip Rate icon takes you to all available related IV Drip Rate Calculators.

{Rel. Topic} The Related Topic link takes you to broader topics related to the current page.

[Tx] The Treatment link allows you to view related treatments.

[Nx] The Nursing Considerations link allows you to view any relevant nursing considerations.

EB The Evidence Based link allows you to view all Clinical Inquiries by FPIN, Family Physicians’ Inquiries Network. This is an exclusive feature to PEPID applications.

This icon indicates a Stedman’s term is integrated, simply click to read the definition of the term.
1) Out of the drugs listed, which combination should never be used because of its serious, possibly life threatening interactions?
   a) Questran and hydromorphone
   b) Questran and sodium oxybate
   c) Questran and aspirin
   d) Questran and mycophenolate
   e) None of the Above

2) Out of the drugs listed, which combination should never be used because of its serious, possibly life threatening interactions?
   a) Rozerem and diltiazem cd
   b) Rozerem and fluvoxamine
   c) Rozerem and rifabutin
   d) Rozerem and mycophenolate
   e) None of the Above

3) In triage, when making an assessment of a complaint and gathering information about the type of pain, what is the first question to be asked?
   a) What provokes the pain?
   b) What does the pain feel like?
   c) Where is the pain?
   d) Does it radiate?
   e) None of the Above

4) One would treat a non-life threatening angioedema, the same way as?
   a) Obstructive shock
   b) Cardiogenic shock
   c) Urticaria
   d) Anaphylaxis
   e) None of the Above
5) Which is not listed as a complication of a femoral venous access procedure?
   a) Thrombosis
   b) Phlebitis
   c) Infection
   d) Hematoma
   e) None of the Above

6) Out of the drugs listed, which combination should never be used because of its serious, possibly life threatening interactions?
   a) Vicodin and naltrexone
   b) Vicodin and acetazolamide
   c) Vicodin and procarbazine
   d) Vicodin and colestipol
   e) None of the Above

7) What is the respiratory exchange ratio for a patient with a CO2 output of 4 ml/min and an O2 consumption of 4.3 ml/min?
   a) 0.9001
   b) 9.301
   c) 0.9302
   d) 0.8
   e) None of the Above

8) What is the pulse pressure for a patient with a systolic blood pressure 164 mmHg of and a diastolic blood pressure of 112 mmHg?
   a) 40 mmHg
   b) 32 mmHg
   c) 52 mmHg
   d) 60 mm Hg
   e) None of the Above

9) Which is not an adverse drug reaction to levalbuterol?
   a) Tachycardia
   b) Sinusitis
   c) Viral infection
   d) Rhinitis
   e) None of the Above
10) When considering pediatric dosing of butabarbital, the child should be taking no more than
   a) 25 mg  
   b) 50 mg  
   c) 75 mg  
   d) 100 mg  
   e) None of the Above

11) The abbreviation “osm” stands for?
   a) Osmolality  
   b) Osmosis  
   c) Osmols  
   d) Osteomyelitis  
   e) None of the Above

12) Lasegue’s Sign is indicative of what?
   a) Hip flexor  
   b) Lumbar root and sciatic irritation  
   c) Osteoarthritis  
   d) Osteomyelitis  
   e) None of the Above

13) You have 4 mg of norepinephrine in a 1000 ml bag. Your patient is an adult who is set to receive 3 mcg/min. What should you set the drip rate at?
   a) 40 ml/hr  
   b) 4.5 ml/hr  
   c) 50 ml/hr  
   d) 45 ml/hr  
   e) None of the Above

14) In PEPID chapter headings are?
   a) Bolded  
   b) Written in blue  
   c) Capitalized and bolded  
   d) Begin with lower case letters  
   e) None of the Above
15) Clicking the question mark icon at the top of the screen brings you to which menu?
   a) Dosing calculators  
   b) Quick Reference  
   c) Medical calculators  
   d) Drug Interactions Generator  
   e) None of the Above

Answers

Answer Key:
1) d
2) b
3) a
4) c
5) b
6) a
7) c
8) c
9) e
10) d
11) a
12) b
13) d
14) c
15) b